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18 June. — For information apply to the Agents: Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez and Special rates for Egyptian officials, members of Army of Occupation and their families.

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Alexandria ...	ARR.	11.00	12.55	3 10	5.10	7.30	10. 5
Alexandria ...	DEP.	7.0	9. 0	12.00†	3.10	5.45	16. 0

Tantab...	ARR.	8.56	10.51	1.43	5.24	5.47	7.51
							p.m.				
Cairo	ARR.	10.25	12.20	3.10	7.0	7.15	9.20

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Zagazig. ... ARR.	9.44	1.40	4.45	7.37	Cairo. ARR	8.0	10.45	1.50	8.0
(Via Belbeis)					(Via Belbeis)				
Cairo DEP.	8.80	8.0	9.30	Luxor DEP.	6.10	3.0			

Wasta..	ARR.	9.55	9.24	10.47	Wasta	ARR.	7.11	4.5
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Luxor	ARR.	11.35	9.50	7.0	Cairo	ARR.	8.45	6.9
Luxor	DEP.	5.30	10.30		Aman	DEP.	5.0	
Aman	ARR.	2.10	5.5		Luxor	ARR.	1.40	

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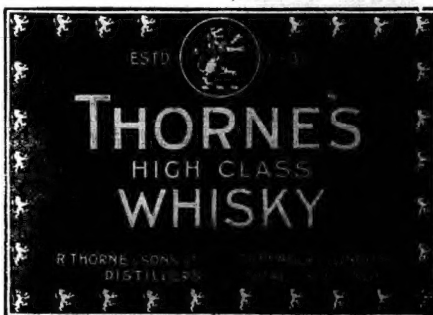
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The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1907.

BRIGAND-RULE AT SMYRNA.

The Constantinople correspondent of the
"Daily News" sends to that journal an account
of an interview he has had with Baron Van
Heemstra, who was captured by brigands on
the 23rd of May, and ransomed eight days
later on payment of a ransom of £6,000. He
gives a striking description of the insecurity
throughout the Vilayet of Aidin.

The Baron owns a farm about fifteen miles
from Smyrna, and was captured upon it at
about ten minutes' distance from his house.
The place was lonely, and the band of five men
prevented him moving for three hours. At
sunset he was forced to accompany them over
the hills, and was kept moving until seven the
next morning. During the six succeeding
nights he, with the band, was always on the
move. In the daytime they hid among the
rocks, and never, day or night, took shelter in
any hut or cave.

During thirty-six hours none of the party
had water, and it was only after they reached
the level of snow that they were able to assuage
their thirst. The men gave him bread, and this
is the only food of which he partook. They
professed to have been driven to brigandage by
necessity, lived evidently a very hard life, and
apologised to their prisoner that they could
give him nothing better than what they had.
On Sunday night the band got into communication
with their accomplices in Smyrna, and as
aid from the Government was believed to be
unobtainable and his life was threatened if
ransom were not sent, Baron van Heemstra's
father-in-law paid the six thousand pounds
demanded. On Sunday night the captain of
the band was captured, and £1,080 of the
ransom was found upon him.

Something very like a panic exists among
the Europeans and other well-to-do families in
Smyrna and its neighbourhood.

There are known to be six bands of brigands
in the province. The first is under the charge
of a certain Chakmaji, who has been the terror
of the neighbourhood for several years, and of
whom stories are told of a Robin Hood
character, so that with the poor peasants he
has become a hero. For example, on one occa-
sion he found that money which had been
collected for a bridge had not been applied
to that purpose. He ordered a person to build
the bridge, undertook to pay him, and did so.
On another occasion finding a lonely peasant
couple in distress, because their daughter had
been carried off by another band of brigands,
he went alone to the brigands, found the girl,
and by sheer daring and bluff took her from
them and returned her to her parents. His
story of how he became a brigand is that when
a boy or young man, he saw his father shot in
cold blood by a Turkish soldier while being
marched to prison.

The other bands of brigands are variously
composed; one is exclusively Turkish, two are
composed of Albanians and Greeks, and two
others of Greeks only. One of these bands
caught a Greek merchant at Pergamos. His
friends paid £1,200 for his ransom, and endeavoured
to conceal the matter entirely from the Turkish
police.

At the village of Boudja, three miles out
of Smyrna, several respectable merchants are
known to have paid blackmail rather than
inform the Government of the demands that
had been made against them.

At Bournabat, the fashionable suburb of
Smyrna, it is not regarded as safe to go out
of doors unprotected after dark. At Sedikeu,
another village, in the opposite direction,
about three miles from Smyrna, a band of
Greeks has kept the village for months in a
state of terror.

The indignation among the inhabitants
caused the leading men of the respective
communities to hold a meeting to bring the
condition of things before the Sultan. The
Turkish officials, however, got to hear of it,
and induced the Consuls to use their in-
fluence to prevent such representations being
made. The parties in question decided to
wait and see what the Consuls would do.
The Vali is apparently powerless.

In conclusion, it must be noted that as
the crops this year, in consequence of the
severe winter, are very poor, there exists
already great distress amongst the peasants,
and there is reason to believe that such
distress will be greatly increased during the
next two or three months. The fear amongst
the well-to-do classes is that the result will be
a great increase of brigandage and further
general insecurity.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe via Brindisi and Port Said (P. and O.) will be distributed at the Alexandria post office at half past four this afternoon.

Fatal Scorpion Bite.

On Sunday evening a little girl of 4 years named Zina Ahmed was bitten by a scorpion at Cairo. The unfortunate child expired some hours afterwards.

Alexandria Jewellery Robbery.

Mr. Herbert Clayton, who is accused of the jewellery robbery from Messrs. Magnin at Alexandria and is now awaiting trial, was formerly in the Alexandria City Police.

Motor Fatality.

The family of the young girl, who was recently run over by Mr. Bustros's automobile and expired from the effects, intend to bring an action for damages. They claim £1,000.

Denial Anniversary.

"Al Lewa," commenting on the petition to be presented to the Khedive on the 28th inst. for the pardon of the Denialwa criminals, says:—"We are of opinion that his Highness will respond to the request, and that the English will understand that it is in their interests to display some humanity and efface all vestige of this miserable event."

A Cause Celebrate.

A British subject is bringing an action for damages against a native judge of the Mixed Courts at Alexandria, for having written certain improper letters to his wife during the plaintiff's absence from Egypt. The plaintiff has already brought the matter to the notice of the British Agency, the Judicial Adviser and the Procureur General of the Mixed Courts.

A Lover's Revenge.

A fellow of Nawaj village, near Tantah, fell in love with a girl and wished to marry her. Her parents refused and he therefore went to the garden of their house, clambered up a fruit tree and snatched the fruit with poison. Next morning the father of the girl gathered some of the fruit, which was partaken of by his family and fellow villagers with the result that they were seized with terrible fits of vomiting, and were so ill that eighteen of them had to be taken to hospital. The poisoner has been arrested.

A Foundling.

This heading is seen much too frequently in the Egyptian Press, and it is painful to think of the little infant lives thrown on the world in such a terrible manner by their authors without a chance, but for the humanity of some chance passer by, perhaps to perish before the Good Samaritan should arrive. Another of these unhappy events is chronicled as recently as Saturday at 8 a.m. when the passers-by at Boulac found a newly born child in the street abandoned. The poor mite was taken to the carcel and eventually found a refuge at the Italian hospital where it will be cared for.

Plague.

Twenty nine cases of bubonic plague were reported throughout Egypt during the week ending 17th instant, of which 5 are from Alexandria, 2 from Beha, 2 from Beni-Mazar, 2 from Mellawi, 1 from Deirout, 1 from Abouh, 1 from Abou Tig, 9 from Enfeh, 2 from Koz and 4 from Damamhour. The heavy increase of cases of plague treated this year, as against a corresponding period of 1906, is shown by the fact that up to yesterday of this year 909 cases have been reported, while for the same period of last year only 356 cases were recorded. During the past 24 hours the following further cases have been registered:—1 case and 2 deaths at Alexandria, and 1 death at Damamhour. Thirty patients remain under treatment.

A Cairo Tragedy.

A native, named Abou Hassan, vindicated his indignation at his wife's infidelities in a terrible manner at Boulac, on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Returning home unexpectedly, Abou Hassan, who is some seventy years of age, surprised his wife, Gamaa, with a neighbor, called Ali Nazir, and determined to revenge the awful disgrace by the completest and most violent means conceivable. Awaiting his opportunity with deadly patience, he eventually advanced upon the guilty couple and with repeated blows from a knife he mercilessly attacked the unconscious pair in their sleep, inflicting such injuries that the life of both, he despaired of. Having achieved his terrible purpose the old man, still in a pathetically dazed condition, gave himself into custody, to answer the consequences of his handiwork. Both the victims have been transferred to hospital.

MINERAL WATERS.

We remind our readers that Spathis' celebrated minerals are the best in Egypt. [ADVT.]

SAVOY PALACE HOTEL.

The Administration of the Savoy Palace Hotel at Alexandria requests us to announce that it has decided to close the hotel from June 15 to October 1. [ADVT.]

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THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

THE CASSA DI SCONTO.

All the interest in the present financial crisis is for the present concentrated on the situation of the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio, and this morning a meeting of the leading bankers and others interested was held at the National Bank of Egypt at Alexandria and only terminated at 1 o'clock. The question at issue is as to what steps the Union Bank at Vienna intends to take, as all depends on the policy which the Austrian Bank intends to follow. No satisfactory reply has as yet been received from Vienna and consequently the situation is still undecided. The obligation of the Union Bank to come to the assistance of the Cassa di Sconto is obvious, for if the worse comes to the worst that bank will be uncovered to the extent of over £200,000. The effect in Egypt would be disastrous in the extreme. The position of the Cassa di Sconto is an important one and its present state has simply been brought about by want of confidence, for otherwise the situation of the Bank is a normal banking position.

The capital of the Cassa is 10,000,000 francs with a reserve of 2,659,552 francs. The capital of the Union Bank is £2,000,000.

The three main objects which should be pursued at the present moment are (1) For all the local banks to nurse and facilitate their clientele as far as they possibly can in a manner consonant with prudence. (2) For all capitalists and other persons of influence to use every effort to induce capital from Europe into Egypt for the purpose of purchasing sound securities in the Egyptian market. (3) For the banks interested in the stability of the Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio, such as the Union Bank at Vienna, to take every means to see the Cassa through its troubles.

The position of the Cassa di Sconto is such that it can be pulled through, and the Egyptian public, affected by the present crisis, are under a great debt of gratitude to the National Bank of Egypt for having on Friday last saved the situation, which was of the utmost gravity, by coming forward with such promptitude and paying £50,000 to the Cassa di Sconto in order to enable that bank to carry on until Monday when the representative of the Union Bank at Vienna arrives at Alexandria.

Cablegrams are now passing between Alexandria and Vienna on the subject.

COMPANY'S SERIOUS SITUATION.

The affairs of a Company recently promoted to take over the business of a firm of brokers, jobbers and bankers have been the subject of strong comments, and have created much uneasiness in financial circles during the past fortnight.

This Company was registered in London under the Companies Act of 1900 probably with the object of enabling the directors to issue Founders shares, and as the directors are amenable to the act under which the Company has been registered, it may be interesting to consider their position at the present moment when the Company is said to be unable to meet its liabilities.

For the benefit of those shareholders who are not acquainted with the provisions of the Companies Act of 1900, we may state that among other clauses the purchase of shares of any Company by its directors is made an illegal act, and directors are also made liable to the shareholders for the consequences of their neglect of duty. Rumour has of late been busy with the affairs of this Company; and it has been asserted that considerable purchases of the shares have been effected by the directors which have been transferred to the names of certain nominees of the board. It is further asserted that, although the Company have not long been engaged in operations, enormous purchases of their own shares have been made by their manager on account of clients whose financial standing warranted but little if any credit; and the extent of these purchases is stated to amount to 75,000 shares, bought up to 125 per cent premium, while at the same time, no margin was asked from the buyers, who it appears were to have received the assistance of the Company in squeezing imaginary buyers.

But the scheme failed: and the price of the shares having fallen to a very low figure, it is reported that the directors now coolly propose to offer in settlement of their liability the cancellation of all operations in the shares, by the collection of payment of the difference on all transactions, basing the value of the shares at par. The result of this "ingenious" operation will be to saddle the public with shares at par which are valued on the bourse at less than 75 % discount.

The directors plead that a precedent exists to justify their proposal: and claim that, on the occasion of the recent failure of several firms on the Bourse, settlement of their liabilities was effected by claiming the difference between the amount due by the debtors and the official quotations of the Bourse. This settlement, however, was totally different from the bizarre scheme of the directors which has just been explained. Assuming that the facts in any way assimilate to the statements, made there appears to be but one course for the directors to follow, viz: to apply for a receiver in bankruptcy and to have a clear statement of the affairs of the Company submitted at a special general meeting to be summoned for that purpose.

We have carefully examined the memorandum of the Articles of Association and we can see no indication of the Company having been formed to acquire any special existing business: and if the business of any one or more of the directors has been acquired by the board since the formation of the Company, without the knowledge and sanction of the proprietors it

would seem that the Directors have thereby incurred great responsibility. The responsibility and respectability of the board are unquestioned and assuming the accuracy of the statements detailed, no one is likely to accuse them of more than laches, for which the Act under which their Company was promoted makes them liable to their shareholders.

NATIVE OPINION.

An instructive example of the critical acumen of the native notable is seen in the letter, addressed by El Said Hassan Masna el-Akkad to a vernacular Nationalist newspaper on the subject of the financial crisis, wherein it is declared that it is all due to Lord Cromer. The Said in the course of a very long letter remarks:—

I have previously shown that the financial panic has been caused by some external factors, and I have purposely not explained the cause of the ensuing financial stringency. But the anti-Egyptian papers compel me now to do so by their present tone which, eulogizes Lord Cromer's doings day and night, and attributes the stringency of the present financial crisis unjustly to the national press, although this phenomenon was really caused both by the Occupation Press and Lord Cromer.

His Lordship stated in his last report that the acceptance of the demands of the General Assembly would lead to the bankruptcy of Egypt and told secretly some of the managers of the banks in Cairo, before he left, to take care of their money and reserve it, for the situation in the Nile Valley was very bad.

No sooner had this sinister council been spread abroad than the financial embarrassment made its appearance in a very considerable aspect.

The writer then goes on to prove that there is not the slightest trace of agitation in Egypt and that the national press is not agitating at all. But the press of the enemies of Egypt can rightly be called an agitating press. He then shows that he is assured from an authoritative source that this Press does not belong to the Occupation Authorities, nor has it any relation with them, and it only assumes that it is speaking in their name.

Let every Egyptian then know that the Occupation is not responsible for what this Press says against us.

EGYPTIAN CONSTRUCTIONS LTD.

NEW ENGINEERING WORKS.

The commodious new Engineering Works of the Egyptian Constructions, Ltd., being erected on the Nile Bank at Rod-El-Farag, near the Embahah Bridge, are rapidly proceeding towards completion. These works are being equipped with the most modern machinery, and every form of manufacturing engineering, wood working, boiler-making, iron and brass founding, bridge and roof work, ship and barge building will be undertaken. The centralisation of the Company's manufacturing departments effected by the opening of these works, will enable them to widen the scope of their operations, and accept much outside work, which due to the heavy demands of their own business, and the comparatively limited manufacturing resources of their various branches, they have at present to refuse.

New brick works will also be erected immediately adjoining the engineering works. The whole output will be used in the company's building contracts, which, thus ensured of an ample and steady supply, will be considerably facilitated.

GYPSUM FOR EGYPT.

THE IMPORTS FROM CYPRUS.

Negotiations have been begun by an important syndicate of Alexandrian capitalists for the purpose of taking the entire output of the gypsum factories in Cyprus for the use of Egypt. There is a huge demand for gypsum in this country owing to the enormous increase of late years in the building trade, and for some time past Cyprus has been unable to satisfy the constant demands of Egypt for more gypsum owing to the want of labour. There are seven gypsum factories in Cyprus, and three at Limassol: the Adelphotis Gypsum and Flour Company, the Industrial Gypsum Factory, and that of G. Carabetta; three at Larnaca, the factories of Christian, A. Sundia, and Amiet; and the Mansoura factory at Famagusta. The estimated total daily output from all these factories is two hundred tons.

The negotiations of the Alexandrian capitalists have had to be suspended for a time as the present contracts of the Cypriot factories have not yet run out, but, as soon as they have expired, the matter will be then resumed. Under the arrangement every factory in Cyprus will be bound to send its entire output to Egypt, and the factories in return will have a right as shareholders in the syndicate to a proportionate share in the profits. The largest gypsum factory in the island is that of the Adelphotis Gypsum and Flour Company. Mr. Demosthenes Hadjipavlou is the managing director. It has an average daily output of fifty tons.

Cyprus is the best gypsum producing centre in the Levant, and the finest quality of gypsum comes from Limassol. The total amount of gypsum exported from Cyprus in 1906 was 16,973 tons, of the value of £8,733. In 1905 11,115 tons, of the value of £6,627 were exported, an increase of £2,206 in a single year and all but a small portion were sent to Egypt.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

INTERFERENCE CONDEMNED.

SIR E. GREY'S SNUB.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Wednesday.

Last night in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey delivered a well-deserved snub to the anti-British element in Parliament, who are continually trying to belittle and ridicule the great work which England is carrying on in Egypt.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, the Irish Nationalist, asked a question in the House, which contained the insinuation that certain judges in the Native Courts had been appointed to their present positions without having had any previous training. Sir Edward Grey in reply declared that there was no reason to suppose that they had not been fully qualified for their posts. Mr. Swift MacNeill then asked whether Sir Edward would take the trouble to enquire whether such was the case. The Foreign Secretary answered, "No, Sir, I shall not, because there is no reason to suppose that any such enquiry is necessary."

This answer was greeted with cheers from the Liberal supporters of the Government and the Conservative benches.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

COLONIES AND CANAL SHARES.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Wednesday.

Sir Howard Vincent was informed by Mr. Asquith yesterday evening that it was impracticable to adopt the suggestion of the offer put forward by the Colonial Governments, that a proportion of the shares of the Suez Canal acquired through Lord Beaconsfield should be allotted to them in consideration of their interests in the Suez Canal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

BATHING AT CLEOPATRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—One of the safest places for bathing in proximity to the city is the natural pool in front of the Jesuit College at Cleopatra. It is well known to numbers of city gentlemen, and consequently much frequented. Every season, however, the Jesuit Fathers, who reside in the college, make a determined attempt to capture the place for their own special use. They have more than once erected fences, and even gone to the expense of enclosing the pool with barbed wire, which the bathers quickly cleared away. They are again making themselves obnoxious, and seeking to deter young men from using the pool, on the ground that it is their private property. It ought to be widely known, that they have no claim whatever to the place. All the foreshore is the property of the Egyptian Government, and unless reserved by them for any special purpose, is at the disposal of the public. I trust, therefore, that bathers will not be deterred by any threats that may be uttered, nor by notice boards or white flags which the Fathers may see well to erect.—I am, dear Sir,

Faithfully Yours,
AN ENGLISH RESIDENT.

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

The Band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will perform the following programme of music at the Esbekieh Gardens, by kind permission of Major C. W. Stephenson and officers, to-morrow evening from 9 to 11 o'clock:—
March—Consolation—Hall.
Valse—Lorraine Brider—Volstead.
Selection—The Yeomen of the Guard—Sullivan.
Two Step—Kanasa—Filton.
Grand Selection—Lohengrin—Wagner.
Oriental Scene—A Dervish Chorus—Sebek.
Serenade—Der Engel Lied—Brags.
Musical Joke—The Jolly Medicines—Muscat.
Blue Bonnets—Khedivial Hymn.
God save the King.
A. J. WILSON, Bandmaster.

CASINO SAN STEFANO.

Comme nous l'avons déjà annoncé, c'est demain soir jeudi que le célèbre violoniste Serato fera ses adieux irrévocables et le programme de ce dernier concert composé de remarquable façon ne nous fera plus regretter un départ aussi prématuré. Nous y remarquons entr'autres morceaux le Concert de Beethoven dans l'exécution duquel Serato s'est toujours imposé et a remporté ses plus triomphantes succès, et une Andante de Mr. Sinadino, spécialement écrite pour le Maître avec accompagnement d'orchestre: la Marche Funèbre de Siegfried du Crépuscule des Dieux, à la demande générale, est aussi au programme, et sera pont l'excellent orchestre Bracale, l'occasion d'un nouveau succès.

SAINT-SAËNS: Marche héroïque, pour Orchestre.
BIZET: Concert (op. 61), pour Violon. Allegro moderato, Larghetto finale (solo). Mr. Serato.
WAGNER: Siegfried's Tod und Trauer March, pour Orchestre.
SINADINO: Andante, pour Violon et Orchestre. Mr. Serato.
WILNAWSKI: Romanza e finale alla Zingara, du Second Concert en Re mineur. Mr. Serato.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM.

A DANGEROUS PROPAGANDA.

The Coptic vernacular organ, "Al Watan," publishes the following interesting revelation on the line of policy now being advocated by the Nationalist Party:—

"In one of our recent articles on secret societies we gave publicity to certain facts which were indignantly denied at the time by the section of the local Press preaching revolution. We gave credence to the statements of our correspondents who revealed the fact that secret societies were working in this country under the guidance of Nationalist journalists for ends not dissimilar to those of the revolutionary party in India. On the 24th May last we wrote that 'Christians in general will suffer if these societies were allowed to grow and spread, newspapers owned by Nationalists will alone be patronised, British goods will be discarded and boycotted everywhere, Europeans in general will be fought in their daily vocations by the combined efforts of the Nationalists in league.'"

"Thus we described some of the objects attributed by well informed correspondents to the secret societies of the anti-reform party. We had not long to wait for a clear and surprising proof of our allegations in the very papers which refuted them with a show of injured innocence. A long letter appeared in 'Al Lewa' and other Nationalist papers on Sunday last, said to be signed by 100 notables of Alexandria—names among whose names we could not discover one of whom we had ever heard—in which the cat is let out of the bag and revolutionary dogmas are preached in the most daring manner!"

"In this letter of the hundred notables the usual contemptible abuse of everything not Nationalist is abundant, and too vulgar to deserve more than this passing notice. It, however, contains the following passage which breathes revolution and fanaticism in every word. The hundred notables advise the readers of 'Al Lewa' in the following terms:—

"Do not read patriotism except in your own (Mohamedan) papers. Do not buy goods except from your brothers, even if their goods were bad and dear. Make religion the basis of your children's education. Be kind and merciful to every foreigner in your country. Be strong and determined before any current tending to swallow your interests and humiliate you. Remember God's warning (in Al Koran) that 'He does not regenerate men unless they regenerate themselves'!"

"Our readers need no better proof of the existence of religious and revolutionary agitation than the above passage from a remarkable letter written by a member of the Nationalist party."

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie hier après-midi sous la présidence de Schiess Pacha.

Elle a pris note d'une lettre ministérielle approuvant les différents crédits votés par la Commission Municipale dans sa dernière séance.

— La Délégation reportera devant la Commission Municipale la question des maisons économiques, pour l'interprétation de la décision prise dans sa dernière séance à ce sujet.

— M. Piot bey, directeur de l'abattoir et vétérinaire en chef de la Municipalité a soumis à la Délégation un modèle de voitures pour le transport de la viande dont les bouchers devront se servir. Le coût de ces voitures sera de 25 à 30 Livres. La Délégation a autorisé la fabrication d'une de ces voitures à titre d'essai.

— La Délégation a renvoyé au Comité des travaux publics la proposition de la ventilation des égouts, présentée par l'Ingénieur en chef. Les Docteurs Schiess Pacha et Valensin se joindront au dit Comité.

— Communication a été donnée d'une lettre ministérielle suspendant: 1. Le règlement sur les constructions élaboré par la Municipalité.

2. Le règlement sur la navigation au Canal Mahmoudieh.

Le Ministère a suspendu l'approbation de ces règlements, les ayant renvoyés à l'examen des départements intéressés.

— La Délégation a décidé la dépense de 500 Livres pour la réparation des rouleaux compresseurs.

— Elle a pris connaissance d'une note du Directeur de l'abattoir relative à la mauvaise qualité du bœuf qu'on donne à l'abattoir. La plupart des animaux sont maigres et mal nourris. Il propose d'appliquer à ce sujet des mesures rigoureuses.

La Délégation a approuvé les observations du directeur de l'abattoir et a décidé d'attirer l'attention du Conseil quarantenaire, pour ce qui concerne l'entretien de ce bœuf aux parcs quarantaires du Mex, depuis leur débarquement jusqu'au jour de leur abattage.

— La Délégation a arrêté, en dernier lieu, l'ordre du jour de la prochaine séance plénière de la Commission Municipale fixée à mercredi prochain.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

Sportmen of Alexandria will be glad to learn that the Agency of the noted French automobile, Renault Brothers, the winners of the Grand Prix of the A.C.P., has just opened its shops at 35 Rue Rosette (opposite the Savoy Palace Hotel). All parts of the Renault cars can be obtained at this agency as well as lanterns, lights, accessories, and all Michelin Stock. The manager is always at the disposal of motorists who appreciate the silence and regularity of the Renault Brothers cars. 80505-2-2

PROGRESS IN THE SUDAN.

SLATIN PASHA'S VIEWS.

BRITAIN'S INFLUENCE.

In an interview accorded to Mr. René Puaux, representing the "Temps," Sir Slatin Pasha said:—

"You ask me to tell you about the Sudan, its future and its present. I might refer you either to Lord Cromer's report of this year or of last year. In the section edited on my notes there is nothing which differs sensibly from one year to the other. The Sudan is not a country of earthquakes, where a few months serve to change the situation. I said last year, and I repeat it this, that everything is peaceful in this huge territory, and that there is no question of risings as formerly. The Government of the Sudan is on the best terms with the religious Islamic authorities and meets with no difficulties on any side. The English régime has made its influence felt and the native understands that in such is security and justice. This feeling of security has resulted both in the further enrichment of the country and an increased birth rate. L'homme nu dans la caravane ne redoute personne. This Arab proverb was true in the times of Mahdism, when one was fleeced without respite. The native lost all taste for working. Since 1898, the date of our occupation of the Sudan, he regained some interest in making money, being sure of keeping it. He could also think of making a home. How many black men whom I have congratulated on the number of their infants have answered that formerly they had no desire for a family to be decimated by the Mahdi! This question of birth-rate is one of the decisive problems of the Sudan. For my part, I am optimistic. The population is increasing. It will be, it is true, for some time longer, insufficient for the exploitation of all the wealth of the Sudan and the question will have to be answered, when the immense territories of Ghezirah are fertilised by irrigation where else to seek labour: in Egypt, in India, in China even perhaps agricultural labourers will be sought. The question, however, is not for to-morrow and I am not uneasy on that score. As for workmen for railways, nothing is easier to find, as experience has proved. You have been told that the Egyptian will not expatriate himself and that it would therefore be difficult to attract him to the Sudan. That is true, but it depends upon causes which can be overcome. The Sudan was for a long time, under former Khedives, regarded as an exile for officials and even for whole regiments. One dreaded a country season at Khartoum! We are sent, on the contrary, to-day the best of the corps of Egyptian administrators. Salaries are better and the positions are more desirable. Egypt being on the road to over-population, I do not doubt that we shall profit from it."

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works has returned to Cairo from Alexandria where he had been staying for a few days. Sir William Garstin went to the Ministry yesterday morning. He will return to Alexandria on Friday next to embark for Europe on leave on Saturday by the Austrian Lloyd mail boat.

Sir Horace Pinching, Director General of the Public Health Department, has returned to Cairo from Alexandria.

Mansfield Pasha, Police Commandant of Cairo, will leave Egypt on the 20th July next on regular leave. During his absence Faxton Bey will undertake his duties.

Shakour Pasha embarks at Alexandria to-day for Europe.

Said Bey Shoukair, General Manager of the Accounts Department of the Sudan, leaves to-day for Lebanon on three and a half months' leave.

Mr. Adams has been appointed Sub-Director of the School of Arts and Trades at Boulac.

M. Meunier, the Director of this institution will shortly retire.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Percy Snowden, of the Egyptian Estates Ltd., which has occurred at the American Hospital at Tantah. The deceased was only 22 years of age and had only been in the country four months. The cause of death was septic pneumonia.

Sesostrius Bey Sidarous, private secretary to the Judicial Adviser, has been appointed professor at the Khedivial School of Law. Amin Effendi Anis, of the office of the Judicial Adviser will take the position rendered vacant by the new appointment of Sesostrius Bey Sidarous.

By a Ministerial decree, dated 8th June, Mr. John Zuss has been promoted to the service of Towns and Buildings, as electrical engineer.

TELEGRAMS.

SITUATION IN FRANCE.

RESEMBLES A REBELLION.

MUTINIES OF REGIMENTS.

PARIS, June 18.

The situation in the South almost resembles a rebellion. The Government has decided to replace disaffected regiments by troops from the East and North and to prosecute recalcitrant Mayors. The 100th Regiment, which has been transferred to camp at Lérac, mutinied yesterday. Owing to the non-release of the ring-leaders the soldiers, wrecked and sacked the camp and assaulted the officers and non-commissioned officers.

(Renter)

PARIS, June 18.

On the demand of Mr. Clemenceau, who declared that he would suspend all repression in the South if he was put in the minority, the Chamber by 412 votes to 158 adjourned until Friday the question of the repression measures. Mr. Clemenceau dwells on permanency in the Ministry. Several measures are imminent. Military trains are leaving for the South.

(Havas)

PARIS, June 18.

The Under-Secretary of State, M. Sarraut, has resigned owing to his disapproval of the Government's policy with regard to the wine-growers' agitation.

(Renter)

THE TRIPLE AGREEMENT.

NOTIFICATION TO POWERS.

LONDON, June 18.

It has been semi-officially intimated that the Governments concerned have notified the Powers of the terms of the Spanish agreements in order that they may see that their sole aim is to eliminate the causes of misunderstanding and to maintain the status-quo in the Mediterranean. According to one version the contracting parties have pledged themselves, in the event of an unforeseen emergency, to agree to common procedure.

(Renter)

FRANCO-JAPANESE TREATY.

PARIS, June 18.

Chamber of Deputies. M. Pichon read the text of the Franco-Japanese treaty which was received with cheers. He dwelt on its essentially pacific nature.

(Renter)

SAN FRANCISCAN MAYOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.

The Mayor, M. Schmitz, has been removed from office.

(Renter)

HOME RACING.

LONDON, June 17.

Ascot Stakes. 1. Torpoint; 2. Feather Bed; 3. Gourd.

Royal Hunt Cup Betting: 3 to 1 Hill Sprite; 8 to 1 Andover; 100 to 9 Lord Carton; 100 to 8 Lallorook and Camp d'Or; 100 to 7 Persinus; 100 to 6 Bilton Park; 20 to 1 Dalkeith, Lally, Lischana, Absurdity, and Malua.

(Renter)

Commercial & Financial Supplement

OF THE

"Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, wool, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt for abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Egyptian Gazette."

THE EGYPTIAN MONEY MARKET.

FRENCH OPINION.

The financial crisis now raging in Egypt, is attracting considerable attention in Europe. The Parisian newspaper "Gil Blas" publishes the following article on the situation:—

Voici deux mois que l'admirable activité économique de l'Egypte est entravée par une crise financière.

Elle est la résultante d'une pléthore trop hâtive. L'extension des affaires a été trop rapide et la tentation à la spéculation trop forte.

De gourmet on devient gourmand; des gains trop facilement réalisés ont poussé beaucoup de gens à se lancer d'une manière inconsidérée dans la spéculation; chacun s'est engagé trop au-dessus de ses forces et à un moment donné on s'est rendu compte qu'il y avait sur place beaucoup plus d'engagements fermes que de numéraire disponible. De là la crise.

Elle a eu pour résultat de faire dégringoler les prix des valeurs et dans une certaine mesure des terrains urbains, qui, par simple jeu de spéculation, étaient arrivés à des taux exagérés.

Mais la dégringolade arrivait elle-même tout d'un coup, n'a pas été exempte d'exagération; à un moment donné, tout le monde s'est trouvé vendeur, de valeurs qui ne sont cotées qu'aux Bourses du Caire et d'Alexandrie.

Et Dieu sait s'il en existe de ces valeurs! Le mode trop facile de constituer des sociétés anglaises ayant un siège plus ou moins fictif à Londres, est exploité ici, à l'excès; rien que depuis le commencement de l'année 1907, cinquante nouvelles sociétés financières, foncières et industrielles ont été créées en Egypte, ont été formées, la plupart, sous le régime des lois anglaises. Elles représentent un capital global de plus de cinq millions de livres sterling; d'anciennes sociétés font aussi de continus appels de fonds, qu'il faut satisfaire.

Aussi, quand on s'est aperçu que l'argent manquait, les prix sont tombés bien bas, plus bas que ne serait, pour la plupart des sociétés, le résultat d'une liquidation faite dans les conditions les plus défavorables. Les valeurs de placement les plus solides ont perdu de 15 à 20 %, et celles de second ordre, de 25 à 40 %.

Un krach devenait inévitable si on ne se hâtait pas d'adopter des mesures propres à enrayer l'extension du mal.

Après des démarches stériles auprès des banques qui refusaient obstinément toute nouvelle avance sur les meilleurs titres, la corporation des agents de change a eu l'idée de s'adresser au nouveau représentant britannique pour le prier d'user de son influence pour faire avancer au marché, par le gouvernement égyptien, un million de livres sterling; cette somme serait prélevée sur le fonds de réserve du gouvernement représenté par des consolidés anglais et les avances seraient garanties par des dépôts de titres.

La encore, insuccès; la mentalité anglaise ne se prête pas facilement à l'idée de l'intervention des pouvoirs publics dans des crises de Bourse; on a prétexté, d'ailleurs, qu'il n'existerait aucune disponibilité de réserves, celles-ci ayant été affectées aux grands travaux d'utilité publique, qui sont actuellement exécutés dans la Haute-Egypte.

Je dois ajouter que cette crise n'affecte en rien la prospérité de l'Egypte; elle était circonscrite aux Bourses et aux spéculateurs; bien qu'il existât encore des situations embarrassées dans les transactions immobilières comportant des paiements échelonnés, là encore le danger ne menace que les imprudents.

L'Egypte continue à être un pays riche. Avec les prix actuels du coton et l'état de sa récolte, ces incidents de Bourse ou de marché immobilier ne peuvent pas l'atteindre dans sa prospérité.

To the stories of matrimonial trading already given, another may be added. It is a transcript from the "Louisiana Gazette" of a few years ago. "A young man, of good figure and disposition, unable, though desirous, to procure a wife, without the preliminary of amassing a fortune, proposes the following expedient to attain his object. He offers himself as the prize of a lottery to all widows and virgins under thirty-two. The number of tickets to be 600, at 50 dollars each. One number only to be drawn from the wheel, the fortunate proprietor of which is to be entitled to himself and the 30,000 dollars."

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CYPRUS NOTES.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LARNACA, 14th June 1907.

His Excellency the High Commissioner and the Government House party leave Nicosia for Troodos on the 21st inst., and the secretariat goes also. Already mud carts are seen rumbling along the Troodos road filled with camp furniture and baggage, heralding, like swallows, the approach of summer. When the official flight has taken place, Nicosia will relapse into the placid quietude which characterizes it during the off season, and brings it to the level of the other district towns.

Sir William Willcocks.

It is pleasant to learn that Sir William Willcocks is now sufficiently recovered to be able to travel homewards. His illness has been long and severe, but as he has regained his health so far, we may hope to see him again in Cyprus taking an active part in the affairs of the Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Co. The General Manager of that Company, Mr. A. P. Crewe, is now on leave in England, his place being temporarily filled by Captain Westropp.

Vegetable Crop Damage.

There has been extensive damage done to vegetable crops in this district by a caterpillar, which has appeared in large numbers, and has caused loss to many market gardeners and farmers, particularly in the villages of Angliades and Perivolita. We hear that this insect has also given trouble in several other parts of the island.

Cyprus to Europe.

We in Cyprus are naturally interested in the doings of the Egyptian Mail Steamship Co. Ltd. Egypt being our nearest jumping off ground for Europe, any shortening of the route thence to Marseilles bringing us also so much nearer home. We therefore read with much satisfaction in your columns of the launching of the "Heliopolis," and of the accelerated journey to London which she is expected to afford.

Post Office Case.

Here in Larnaca we are much exercised over the Post Office case now before the Assize Court at Nicosia. Of the three accused, one, the Turk was fully acquitted by the District Court; the remaining two are now undergoing their trial. The case has to-day been adjourned till the 24th instant, but the accused are allowed out on bail.

Summer Weather.

At this time of year the state of the weather holds a more than usually prominent place in our thoughts. We in Cyprus may congratulate ourselves upon having had this year a very kind spring. Hot weather and high temperatures have of course, not failed us, but the heat has, fortunately, not been of the extreme kind we so often have in May and early June. And here we are on the eve, so to speak, of the exodus to Troodos, which, although it does not directly effect us in Larnaca, nevertheless reminds us that the more quiet official season has begun.

Copper Mines.

It is rumoured that active operations at the Lymni Copper mines are about to be recommenced.

ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATION IN THE ARMY.

The May number of the journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps contains three highly important articles on the subject of protective inoculation against typhoid fever. The first two of them, by Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W.B. Leishman and Major W.S. Harrison, both of the R.A.M.C., are chiefly of a technical character; but the third, by Lieutenant E.H. Luxmoore, R.A.M.C., contains an account of an outbreak of typhoid fever among the 17th Lancers, at Meerut, and of the effects of inoculation in controlling it, which will appeal to all who are capable of appreciating facts. The regiment left Scotland for India on September 6, 1905; its total strength, including wives and children, being 593. Of this number, 150 persons were inoculated against typhoid by Lieutenant Luxmoore either before embarkation or during the voyage, but 23 out of 150 refused to submit to the second inoculation, which they were warned was necessary in order to afford them the greatest attainable security. On December 2 in the same year a draft of the regiment, in all 96 strong, disembarked at Bombay and joined headquarters. Some of the men in this draft had been inoculated before arrival, but the precise number was not known at the time of Lieutenant Luxmoore's report, the nominal roll not having then arrived. Enteric fever appeared in the regiment a few weeks after its arrival in India; and, between that time and the following June there were 63 cases and 11 deaths. Only two of the cases occurred in men who had been inoculated, and both of these were in men who had refused the second inoculation. They both recovered. Lieutenant-Colonel Leishman, in his commentary upon this history, points out its value as affording evidence calculated to induce the men of other regiments to avail themselves of the efficient protection which is now offered to them; and he explains the steps which have been taken in order to render this protection more complete, and to diminish still more the trifling inconveniences which attend upon the process.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 18th.

The intelligence from Malta that Acting Vice Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg will shortly take over the command of the Mediterranean Fleet from Vice Admiral Sir C. C. Drury is most probably correct, although nothing official on the subject has been intimated. There could be no better selection, as the Prince is not only a magnificent sailor, but also a diplomat of the first water.

The Coldstream Guards, the 3rd Battalion of which is now at Cairo, Mr. Haldane proposes to break up, has a strength of no fewer than 4,536 of rank and file, including its reservists. All three battalions could be mobilised to war strength, and yet have a reserve of nearly 1,200 to fall back upon to replace casualties.

A story is now going the rounds in which a "private man" of the King's Own Scottish Borders is one of the principals. The story goes that one cold night in 1899 a party of Johannesburg refugees were making their way out of that city aboard a train bound southwards. On an open truck were a lady and her children, and the little things were shivering from the bitter blast, accentuated by the rush of the train. A kind-hearted Borderer taking pity of the shivering boy and girl took off his great coat and tucked it round them. The mother was unable to speak English, and the soldier was unable to speak Dutch, but he gave the lady his identity card. The soldier thought no more of the incident till last week when, according to the story, a city firm of solicitors communicated with him to the tune of £400 as a gift from the lady, who, it is said is a lady of rank.

For a long period, the question of making cavalry more mobile and independent, by the abolition of the lumbering baggage wagons has exercised the military mind, and various contrivances were experimented with, and ultimately dropped. Recently attention was directed to the adoption of some sort of shelter which could be easily carried on a horse in lieu of wheeled, or pack transport, which offers such an easy mark to the enemy at war time. Of the suggestions which have been made from time to time, two have recommended themselves to the War Office—the Poncho, and the Field Shelter. The former consists of a water proofed sheet, which can be used as a cape, ground sheet, or half of a shelter tent, and two laced together form a shelter tent for two men. The Field Shelter is on almost similar lines, but has the advantage of being woven lined, by which it is hoped to dispense with the cavalry cloak. A number of both will be issued to the home cavalry brigades for reporting on in October next.

All ranks of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Alexandria will be pleased to learn that the memorial which is to perpetuate the valour of the 1st and 2nd Battalions in the late war is rapidly approaching completion at Dublin. The memorial is in the form of a triumphal arch which will span the Stephen's Green entrance at Grafton Street. The arch occupies an exceedingly fine position at the head of Grafton street, with a very pretty natural background composed of the trees and rich foliage of the park. It is constructed exclusively of Irish granite, and spans the principal carriage drive leading into the grounds. The height is 32 feet 6 inches, and the breadth 27 feet 3 inches, exactly the same proportions being observed as in the celebrated Arch of Titus. A trophy made up of the crest and arms of the regiment is suspended over the keystone of the handsome ornamental iron gates leading into the park, and these, it is interesting to note, will be cast out of metal taken from guns captured by the British Army in past campaigns. The style of architecture throughout is Doric. In front a large millstone slab will contain the following inscription:—

Fortissimis suis militibus,
Eolana dedicavit. MCMLVI.
On the back of the arch will be inscribed:—
In Memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers who died in the service of the country during the South African War, 1899-1902.

The names of the principal battles in which the battalions were engaged will appear in large letters in the frieze, and the names of the fallen will be inscribed in bronze plates to be affixed on the inside of the arch. The arch will be entirely in keeping with the other works of architectural beauty already possessed by the city, and will prove a notable addition to our many existing historic monuments.

The date of the unveiling ceremony has not yet been definitely fixed. The work will be completed about the 10th July, and it is probable that the function will be performed either by the King or by the Duke of Connaught. His Majesty at the time the project was started sent a telegram stating that he was "glad to hear of the proposed memorial," while the Duke of Connaught, as the Colonel of the Regiment, naturally takes the deepest interest in the work, and as the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland during the war period he followed the fortunes of his gallant Dublin with keen personal interest. The ceremony when it does take place will certainly be a very brilliant one, and will form the occasion for an impressive and inspiring military display.

Messrs. McLAREN, Engineers, of Leeds, England, have sold a large number of Steam Ploughs and Kassabiehs in Egypt this year. Everyone who has land to cultivate, or to level, should see them at work. Amongst the purchasers are His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, His Highness Prince Halim; The Warden Estates Company have purchased seven Machines, Messrs. Zagdoun Freres two Machines, also Messrs. Jatrodakis, Bushrahanna, Alexandre Kouri Haddad, Mr. R. P. McGillivray, etc.

They can be seen at work any time on application to Mr. Peter McLaren, our permanent representative in Egypt, at Sheppard's Hotel, Cairo, or to our Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., Boulac Engine Works, Cairo. Full information may also be obtained from Messrs. J. & H. McLAREN, Midland Engine Works, Leeds, England.

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CAIRO TO KHARTOUM.

Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., M.P., contributes an article to the "Cornhill Review" of June on his impression of the Sudan. The following is the account of his journey:—

At Cairo one who has a further goal in view may be forgiven for fancying himself in a rather shabby *bande* of Paris or in a mediocre Brussels. In the background, hidden away in noisome festering alleys, and in the native bazaar—partly arranged for tourist consumption—there is the colouring of the East; but it is all debased and vulgarised, and foul with the scum of the Levant. As an Eastern city, it is no more than a pinchbeck imitation. As a city of gaiety or brightness, it is only a tenth rate, and in the greed that looks out of its eyes it tells of its own degradation. In its jostling crowds, in its babel of mixed tongues, in the endless gurgles of its streets, in its eagerness to banish all glimpses of light and airiness, and to build upon every available inch of space, it tells its own story. Standing as it does at the end of the West, and before the beginning of the East, it has no doubt its place in the general economy of things. Many think they like it, and fancy they see Egypt as they sit on the terrace of Shepherd's Hotel; a few do find it pleasant enough as a place of residence; but none in all the fermenting crowd would care to call Cairo his home. Doubtless it was much the same in the days of the Ptolemys, and will remain the same to the end of time. If it ever had an individuality of its own, it has long been botched, and patched, and painted out of all recognition. It is now a haggard bedlam bedizened with ribbons and rouge; and at the moment we were there its tawdry finery was snatched by a leaden sky, a chilling north wind and a perpetual drizzle.

Seven miles out, along the road constructed in a week or two by the lordly extravagance of Ismail for the Empress of the French in 1869, we reach the open stretches of the desert and the "Royal site" of the Pyramids and the unsurpassed wonder of the Sphinx. But the tourists buzz about them like a swarm of flies; a crowd of Hebrew motorists do their best to vulgarise them; and a busy photographer takes them for the background of groups of globe-trotters mounted on bedraggled camels.

A night's journey brings us to Luxor, where antiquity is still supreme, and does its best to mock the self-assertiveness of the modern crowd. But as we hurry through it, only Cook and his devotees are in evidence; the uniformed hotel waiters thrust aside the natives; even the temples seem to be debased into the vulgarity of an exhibition, and they are dwarfed by a huge new hotel. The breath of the wind that has blown across the desert—unchanged since time began—comes to us only if we seek it, and there are few who take the trouble to do so. To many of the pilgrims, Karnak may be much; Thebes may be more than a name; but to most we fear the dominant question is which is the best hotel, and where is the tourist to find, with least troubles, and in combination with those amusements which are his soul's paradise, a resting-place where he may most freely gossip about the friends and criticise the strangers whom he encounters in the mob.

We want to press further afield with all the haste we may, and a dismal railway journey, dusty, crowded, ill-arranged, carries us on past Assuan to Shellal. We transfer ourselves from the train, in which we have been cooped up till our very souls are crushed in dust, into the cool of a cloudless moonlight sky, on to a landing-place filled with a crowd as different as possible from that we left at Luxor. The bright electric lights of the little steamboat of the Sudan Government shine brilliantly, and seem to welcome us to another world. We have left behind us the crowds at Assuan; the train has rumbled and growled and creaked agonisingly over the few miles behind that goal of the ordinary tourist; and the little steamer receives a very attenuated band into its trim and well-arranged recesses. Those who are here mean business, and come for something else than to spend a week or two in laborious idleness, and see what they are told they ought to see. Others there are who are making their way to Halfa by the more luxurious means of the excursion steamers, who have no need to go post haste, and who have deserted—too wisely deserted—the railway after Luxor. We shall see them again, and perhaps envy them their surroundings. But from now the little company is one that does not need, and does not seek, the help of tourist agents.

It is almost a relief to find that the Government steamer contains nothing of what is thought to be "luxurious accommodation," as understood by the tourist world. Clean, and sufficiently roomy cabins, furnished with that absolute simplicity which is the essential of comfort; an absence of all crowding; plain fare which satisfies, and does not cloy, the appetite; above all, quiet and rest from the eternal restlessness of the tourist and the fussy assiduity of his hosts—if these cannot satisfy us, we are hard to please. The steamer, with the barge or *mandal* lashed to its side, holds its way steadily during the night—and, strangely enough, the instinctive skill of the *rais* seems to be able to steer her without aid even from the moon. It would be difficult to resist the invitation of the early dawn to come out on deck, and when we emerge from our cabin to get the first breath of air, and to taste the delights of maternal tobacco, we are gliding through the desert with a little fringe of green on either side; an occasional temple looking grimly upon the river; lines of date palms to mark the course of the stream which seems occasionally to swell into the proportions of a lake; and before we have gone many miles we are in the midst of bare rocky hills, which sometimes skirt the bank and give the Nile almost to aspect of a Scottish rock-

bound loch. The familiar strings of camels disappear, and in their place we see the brightly mounted figures on donkey-back, picking their way lightly and easily over what seem from the vessel's deck to be impassable masses of rock. But one thing is always in evidence. The native hardly turns his head to look at the passing steamboat. He has become accustomed to the strange and uncouth monster that has penetrated into his grim rock and desert of yellow sand—penetrated into them, but left their spirit untouched—and his Eastern sense of dignity would feel itself debased if he allowed any symptom of curiosity or wonder to appear. As often as not he disappears behind an intervening rock as our boat glides by, and does not pause even for the few moments that would be spared by a bargee on the Thames to stare at the passing of an excursion steamer.

We have an awning to ward off the sun. The wind is still from the north, which makes the air retain its nip, although, as it is a following wind for us, it is refreshing only and not chilly. The Nile has not yet learned, and we have had time to forget, the degradation of barges and garish hotels and the snort of the railway engine. We are becoming familiar with its wide expanses, and the influence of its broad waters and its immeasurable setting of yellow desert sand is working into our blood. Surpassing, in its marvellous dignity, even the greatness of the unequalled works of man that have gathered along its course, the mightiest and strangest river on the globe is exerting its regal sovereignty over us. And so we creep on, a small speck on its broad bosom, past the fortified heights of Korosko, and past the wonders of Abou Simbel, for all that day and for another night, until at breakfast-time on the third day we see the minarets of the mosque of Halfa and its bright fringe of coloured buildings edging the bank on our left. We draw up alongside its sloping shore; a promiscuous crowd of Arabs in blue galabees seem to stir into a little life as we approach. A string of camels, kneeling in a cluster close by, crane their necks and snarl; a few uniformed police come to inspect us; and walking across the plank that serves for a gangway, we are soon in the lively streets of Wadi Halfa. There is no excitement at our arrival—not so much as we greet the arrival of a boatload of excursionists at Margate; here and there an Arab is quietly bowing and kneeling on the ground at prayer, undisturbed by our approach; a few children tumble about, as happy as butterflies, on the slopes; and here we are at what less than a decade ago was the outpost of civilised occupation, a subject to ever-recurring raids by the Khalifa's dervishes. Not ten years ago, as was recalled to us by one of those concerned, the English garrison had just finished a polo match when a horde of dervishes rushed the town. Had they been there an hour earlier, every officer in the place would have been at their mercy.

The train is not due to leave for some hours, and we have time to wander a little through the streets of Wadi Halfa. Fortunately the tourist is not much in evidence, and the Arab dealers have something else to do than to pester us with the trash which seems to have an irresistible attraction for the travelling Briton, but for which the use is undiscoverable by any sane man. They hardly trouble to stare at us as we pass through their busy groups, and the labourers at the Sakyahs heed us as little as do the patient oxen that look as if they had been at their weary task since the days of the Pharaohs. The yard before the station is tenanted by a squatting crowd of Arab matrons, copiously swathed, and only the appearance of a kodak has the effect of making them suddenly vanish from an instinctive dread of the evil eye.

By and by the train is ready. Each compartment has the names of its occupants written on the card inserted in its door; no traveller goes beyond this point whose name and destination are not known. The Government railway is under good management, and were it not for the dread of the inevitable and penetrating sand, which even closed windows cannot withstand, the sleeping and dining-cars are models which we might well envy in England. Crowding would be intolerable in the heat, and we have each ample space; and to preserve us against the glare of the sun, there is a sort of wooden hood over each carriage, with an air space between it and the roof. The mails and the luggage are soon disposed of, and presently we are trundling smoothly and luxuriously across the desert—to accomplish in some six-and-twenty hours what, only a decade ago, was a toilsome camel journey of ten days, along a route that had been traversed in such guise long before history began.

It is surprising how soon we grow accustomed to our new conditions, and accept them as a matter of course. For all we might know, the train might have been passing over these sandy tracts for generations, and the strings of camels that now and then show themselves might be pictures out of some book of travels of another age. They look as unconscious of our existence as if we and they belonged to different worlds. We stop at an occasional station, where two or three rough wooden shanties show signs of life. Only very rarely does any station building actually exist. The train pulls up. The occupants of the huts transact what business they have; a horseman or two gallop up from some neighbouring village and give or receive some message. The engine takes in a little water, and we are off again across the endless sand whose monotony is broken only by an occasional mirage. The Atbara, Berber, Shendi—at all these there are abundant signs of life. The inspector and some of his officials, a medical officer or two, a few railway or telegraph constructors—all these surrounded by a motley crowd of Arabs of every age, have gathered from a wide circuit to meet the train. Its arrival is one of the events of the week, and we can imagine what

it is to these sun-tanned and khaki-clad sentinels of Empire to watch the incursion of fresh faces sitting past the scene of their lonely labour. The look of patient watchfulness in their eyes, the strain of muscle in their little figures, the quiet decision of their tones—all tell us something of what their life must be. It is there we begin to read the inward meaning and interest of the Sudan. There we learn the story of the fight that is now being waged with the desert as month by month and year by year goes by—a fight that needs as much courage and even more patient endurance than an Atbara or an Omdorman. The desert is a giant combatant, immeasurably cruel, but his resistance is being slowly and yet steadily sapped by heroes of whom, no Gazette contains a record.

On we go till we touch the Nile again, and try in our luxurious ease to fancy what the sight of these waters must have been to those who had trudged wearily over the desert track in days that are only just gone by. It is late on the afternoon of the second day that we catch sight of some of the buildings of Khartoum North, and we are presently steaming into what is the really European station of the capital of the Sudan.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET AT PORT SAID.

LADIES OF PORT SAID V. PORT SAID C.C.

On Saturday last an amusing cricket match was played on the International Sports Club Ground between the Ladies of Port Said and the P.S.C.C. The afternoon was perfect, and a large number of visitors were present, amongst the number we noticed: Mr. Cameron; Judge Emens, Canon and Misses Strange, Dixon Bay and many others.

Play began at 4.15, the ladies batting first. Mrs. Hayward and Mrs. Simpson went in together. Mrs. Hayward was bowled by a nasty ball from Mr. Field. Mrs. Simpson batted well and ran with her usual energy, putting on a useful 15, before she was caught by Mr. Howe at square leg. The next two wickets went down for 2, but when Miss King came in, things began to cheer up, and by hard hitting and quick running she added 17 to the total, finally being stamped by the ball striking Mr. Broatch and knocking the wicket down before Miss King could get within the crease.

Miss Dixon, the captain, followed next, but was soon bowled by Dr. Cuffey. Miss O'Connor came in, and played excellent cricket, her cuts being quite a feature of the game. Miss Williams joined Miss O'Connor, and added 18 runs to the score. Miss Rodger did not have much luck, being stamped by Mr. Wallis after making 8.

The score now being 80, and two wickets to fall, Miss Dixon declared the innings, and at 6 o'clock, the men went in, Mr. Wallis taking 1st ball. Mr. Wallis, after playing very freely, was bowled by Miss Rodger for 9 runs, Mr. Howe coming out with 4 runs. Dr. Cuffey next came in, and was soon joined by Dr. Hayward, these two making runs fast, and giving the field lots of work and the score being 60, both retired. Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Broatch also retired before long, and when the score was 86, the innings was declared closed and the game finished in favour of Port Said. Some notice must be taken of the excellent bowling of Miss O'Connor, which was very dangerous. Miss Cooper as wicket-keeper was very plucky, but stood rather too near the wicket for fast bowling.

The bowling of the men was not all that could be desired, and many easy catches were missed in the field, the left hand being found of little use, as compared to the right.

An excellent tea was provided by Mrs. Tweedie, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Dixon, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Cuffey.

LADIES.

Mrs. Hayward, b. Field.....	1
Mrs. Simpson, c. Howe, b. Cuffey.....	15
Miss Cooper, run out.....	1
" Faden, c. Tweedie, b. Cuffey.....	1
" King, st. Broatch.....	17
" Dixon, b. Cuffey.....	1
" O'Connor, not out.....	15
" Williams, b. Field.....	18
" Rodger, st. Wallis b. Broatch.....	3
Mrs. Cuffey, not out.....	0
Miss Horner, did not bat.....	0
Byes.....	3
Wides.....	5
Total.....	80

P.S.C.C.

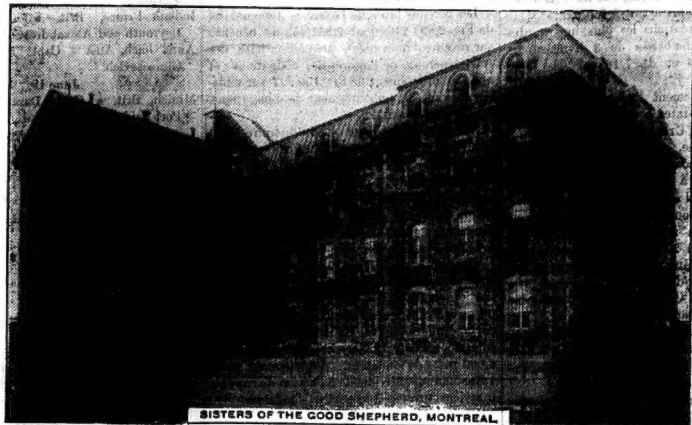
Mr. Howe, b. Miss O'Connor.....	4
" Wallis, b. Miss Rodger.....	9
Dr. Cuffey retired.....	29
Dr. Hayward retired.....	14
Mr. Brookes, st. Miss Cooper, b. Miss O'Connor.....	0
" Tweedie, retired.....	9
" Field, b. Miss O'Connor.....	0
" Broatch, retired.....	4
" Chesman.....	0
" Durie.....	0
Capt. Armitage.....	0
Byes.....	11
Wides.....	4
No balls.....	2
Total.....	86

The spinsters of the town of Clark, Dakota, have sent a petition to the city council asking the municipality to tax all single men under forty and chloroform all over that age.

PROMINENT HOSPITALS SAY

PE-RU-NA IS EFFICIENT

IN RELIEVING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES.



HOSPITALS ALL OVER THE CONTINENT FIND PE-RU-NA VALUABLE IN TREATING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES

CATARRH of the respiratory organs is a common ailment in Canada for at least two-thirds of the year. This condition is no doubt caused by the long, severe winters experienced in this part of the continent.

Therefore, when Peruna was discovered by Canadian people to be a reliable remedy for these catarrhal diseases, it at once became a popular medicine, not only among individuals and in families, but in the great hospitals, where it was used as a preventive and relief in hundreds of cases.

These institutions do not hesitate to give their endorsement of the remedy which has been so helpful in the treatment of their poor and sick.

Among these institutions is that of the Sisters of Good Shepherd, who gave the following endorsement:

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio.
Having used Peruna for the past few months, for our sick and poor, we are happy to say that it has given us great satisfaction.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, August 20, 1903.

After a continued use of the remedy, this institution has found no reason to change its good opinion of the remedy and expresses its satisfaction in the following terms:

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1903.
We found Peruna a relief in several cases.

We can say it is a good tonic and we are very thankful.

Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

When catarrh once fastens itself upon the system it becomes an obstinate disease to eradicate.

A systemic remedy—one that reaches every internal organ of the body—is an absolute necessity.

Peruna is just such a remedy. It searches out the cause of the disease, healing and strengthening the mucous membranes, and thus giving Nature an opportunity to perform her part of the restorative process.

One of the many hospitals which have found Peruna of value in treating old and obstinate cases of catarrh is the Hospital St. John, who write, as follows:

"We are happy to tell you that your Peruna has given us satisfaction. Three patients have tried it, one 68 years old, Renou Dupuis, afflicted with catarrh, is much relieved, more than he has been for a number of years."

"A young girl, 15 years old, had an obstinate cough, which half a bottle of Peruna caused to disappear."

"As to myself, two bottles have convinced me that Peruna is magnificent as a tonic."

"Before the treatment I could not walk for a quarter of an hour without experiencing much fatigue. Now I can walk a mile easily."

"Through these three cases we desire to make known to the public the efficiency of your remedy."

Hospital St. John, of St. John, Province of Quebec.

A letter received from the same institution reads as follows:

"Three weeks ago I wrote to tell you how satisfactory we found Peruna. We recommend it highly for colds, coughs, catarrh and neuritis."

"I have used it myself as a tonic with the best results, taken as directed, half a teaspoonful every half hour."

Mrs. Etta Booker, Dundurn, Sask., N. W. T., Canada, writes:

"I suffered with pelvic catarrh until I wrote to Dr. Hartman, and after taking treatment as he advised, I can say I am now cured of this most trying affliction, for which I am truly thankful. I think Peruna the best medicine for catarrh. I never felt better in my life than I do at present."

Peruna not only promptly relieves coughs and colds in their first stages, but is equally prompt and efficient for catarrhal diseases in the chronic stage.

Of course, it is only reasonable to suppose that a great deal less medicine will be necessary to cure a slight attack of catarrh than would be required to relieve the ailment after it had been allowed to become chronic.

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

MAY 1906-1907.

Date	TEWFKIA. W. NILE.		ROSAIRES. B. NILE.		KHARTOUM.		BERBER		HALFA.		ASSUAN RESERVOIR.		GAUGE.		RHODAR.	
	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	U.S. 1906	U.S. 1907	D.S. 1906	D.S. 1907	1906 P. K.	1907 P. K.
JUNE																
1	10.60	—	11.96	—	10.26	10.28	0.84	0.91	1.20	—	104.47	104.48	84.91	84.96	1.9	1.12
3	10.64	—	11.77	—	10.50	—	—	—	1.13	—	104.34	104.34	84.90	84.96	1.9	1.12
5	10.78	10.69	11.69	11.80	10.66	10.37	10.20	9.75	1.12	1.47	104.12	104.31	84.89	84.96	1.9	1.12
6	10.80	—	11.76	—	10.63	10.40	10.15	9.75	1.12	—	104.01	104.25	84.89	84.96	1.9	1.12
7	—	—	—	—	10.64	10.42	10.15	9.75	—	—	103.48	104.17	84.90	84.96	1.9	1.12
8	—	—	—	—	—	10.15	9.75	—	—	—	103.75	104.12	84.90	84.96	1.9	1.12
9	10.84	10.70	12.20	12.86	10.70	10.37	10.10	9.85	1.14	1.40	103.58	104.05	84.90	84.96	1.9	1.12
10	—	—	—	—	10.63	10.40	10.10	11.82	1.14	—	103.16	103.97	84.90	84.96	1.9	1.12
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103.34	103.88	84.90	84.96	—	—
12	10.88	—	12.22	—	10.57	10.50	1.39	1.19	—	—	103.20	103.82	84.90	84.96	—	11.7
13	—	—	—	—	10.59	10.52	—	—	—	—	103.06	1.374	84.90	84.96	—	11.6
14	10.90	10.80	12.15	12.78	10.65	10.60	9.85	11.07	—	—	102.79	103.65	85.00	84.96	1.13	1.12
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.85	11.36	—	—	102.63	103.54	85.00	84.96	1.13	1.12
16	10.32	10.84	14.00	12.66	10.65	10.78	9.85	11.26	1.16	1.37	102.63	103.36	85.00	84.96	1.13	1.12
17	10.94	10.86	12.96	12.42	10.72	10.80	9.85	10.94	1.20	1.37	102.38	103.36	84.99	84.96	1.13	1.12

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA			
Kam-el-Nadara Observatory.			
Direction of wind	...	...	N.W.W.
Force of wind	...	...	15
State of sky	...	...	Slight
Barometer corrected	...	...	760.4
Barometer uncorrected	...	...	762.4
State of clouds	...	...	3/4 clouded
Max. Temp. in shade	...	...	82.3
Min. do.	...	...	70
Humidity of the air	...	...	68
Heat of the sun	...	...	68
Baththerm.	...	...	68
Moon rise	12.17 p.m.		
set	12.17 a.m.		

There is no change in the weather conditions. The morning opens bright and clear with a light N.W.W. breeze and a steady barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATION BY PORT SUDAN DEPARTMENT
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	38	23	Mersa	45	30
Rose	35	20	Atbara	41	23
S. of Helwan	36	10	Shakib	35	25
S. of El-Dokki	35	10	Khartoum	41	25
Assiut	37	20	Kasaba	41	25
Assiut	44	22	Wadi Midani	41	25
Wadi Halfa	40	21	Douli	41	18

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Therm.	Wind	Temp.	State of sky
Trieste	70.4	Fresh	29	Moder.
Batavia	78.7	Fresh	32	Moder.
Brindisi	75.3	Strong	29	rough
Genoa	75.9	Almost calm	32	Slight
London	76.8	Calm	33	Calm

ARABIC AND ORIENTAL TYPES SUPPLIED.

YOST

THE TYPEWRITER PAR EXCELLENCE.

Illustrated Catalogue on application.

Machines on trial from—
Sole Agents: Messrs. THOMAS HINSHELWOOD & Co.,
ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.

Sanitas
Disinfectant
COLORLESS, FRAGRANT,
NON-POISONOUS.
GERMICIDE & OXIDANT
INDISPENSABLE IN ALL SICK ROOMS
Also 1-1 Tins Powder and 1-3 Boxes Solid
THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

The United Services Co-Operative Hotel Company, Limited.

A Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, which states, amongst other things, that—
The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN in LONDON on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1907, and will CLOSE for LONDON on or before THURSDAY, 27th June, and for the Province on or before Monday, 1st July. Lists will also open on Tuesday, the 18th June, and will close on Monday, the 1st July, at the following place:

Subscriptions received by:
The Bank of Australia, Adelaide, Australia.
The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China.
The National Bank of India (Ltd.).
The Standard Bank of South Africa (Limited).
London City and Midland Bank (Ltd.) London, E.C.
Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Auckland, and Wellington.
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., St. John's, Newfoundland, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax, and Victoria.
Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Allahabad, Simla, Rangoon, Colombo, Zanzibar, & Mombasa.
Cape Town, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg, and Pretoria.
United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cairo.

THE UNITED SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900.)

CAPITAL £225,000.
Divided into 225,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

ISSUE OF 207,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF £1 EACH AT PAR.
Payable as follows:

10s. per share on application, 5s. per share on allotment, 5s. per share on the 16th September, 1907, or abroad in the currency and at the rates of exchange stated in the form of application.

DIRECTORS.
Sir CHARLES PETER LAYARD, The Grey House, Langton, Tunbridge Wells, ex-Chief Justice of Ceylon, Chairman.
Colonel ARTHUR ROBERT KENNEY HERBERT, 8, Castlebar road, Ealing, late Secretary to Government Military Department, Madras.
EDGAR GEORGE MONEY (of the firm of Boustead Bros., Merchants), 3 and 4, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM STEPHEN TUDOR SAUNDERS, 3, Morphet-terrace, Victoria-street, S.W., Managing Director, Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo.

JACQUES HOFFER, 1, Whitehall-court, London, S.W., Hotel Manager, formerly of the Hotel Cecil, London, late Manager of the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo.

BANKERS.
IN LONDON: THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK (Limited), Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

ABROAD: As printed at head of this prospectus.

SOLICITOR.
GEO. D. PERKES, Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.

BROKER.
JAMES DEBENHAM, 4, Cophthall-buildings, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.

ARCHITECT.
H. CHATFIELD CLARKE, F.R.I.B.A. 63, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

CONSULTING MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
BUCKTON and JONES, 72, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

AUDITORS.
MARTIN, FARLOW, and Co., Incorporated Accountants, 4, Kings-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.
REGINALD E. EMSON, F.S.A.A., 26, Budget-row, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the site at South Kensington, hereinafter described, erecting thereon a first-class hotel, and working the same upon co-operative principles, giving, as regards a hotel, privileges similar to those given to their shareholders by the various Co-operative Stores.

It is intended, primarily, to cater for Members of Parliament and of the Indian and Colonial Legislative Councils, commissioned officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces, and members in the superior grades of the Civil Service on the Home, Indian, and Colonial establishments, and for their families.

In allotting the share capital preference will be given to applicants belonging to the aforementioned classes, whilst reserving a fair proportion for subscription by the general public. Every shareholder of 10 fully-paid Ordinary shares of £1 each will be entitled as accommodation permits, to a bed room, bath, full board and attendance, either at the special inclusive rate of 10s. 6d. per diem, or at 20 per cent. below the terms charged to non-shareholders, at the option of the directors. In the case of shareholders with families, the holding of 15 shares of £1 each will entitle them, and their children up to the age of 21, to the above special advantages and reductions. This special tariff will extend to inclusive terms for those shareholders desiring to reside or make a prolonged stay at the hotel, and shareholders will be entitled to entertain their guests at meals at these rates.

It may be pointed out that the investment of a small sum in the shares of this company will secure to shareholders many of the advantages of a residential club, without the recurrent expense of an annual subscription.

It is estimated that, week by week, including visits to London on the part of officers of the Navy and Army on the various stations or garrisons throughout the Empire, civilians, officials, and their wives and families, a constant average of several thousands of the above classes come to, or pass through, London. These form the grounds for believing that the hotel, run on the lines proposed, will be patronised continuously throughout the year.

The directors fully recognise the great importance of securing capable management to ensure the success of the undertaking. They have, therefore, secured the services on the board of Colonel Kenney-Herbert, who opened and controlled the restaurants at Wellington Court and St. James's Court, and who is well known under the nom de plume "Wyvern." Mr. W. S. T. Saunders, Managing Director of the Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo, Ceylon; also of Mr. Hoffer, formerly of the Hotel Cecil, and the Gherich Palace Hotel, Cairo, and latterly manager of the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo.

An option to lease an undoubtedly excellent site for the erection of the hotel has been secured. This is situated near the corner of the Brompton-road, facing the Oratory, and close to Brompton-road Station of the "Piccadilly Tube" Railway, and the South Kensington Station on the District Railway.

Plans of the proposed hotel have been prepared, and estimates have been obtained for building and furnishing the same. The plans provide for a handsome, well-arranged building, modern in design and equipment.

No underwriting commission has or will be paid on the present issue of shares.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus, and sent to the company's bankers, and in all cases with a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

Applications in the United Kingdom should be sent to the company's London bankers. Applicants abroad should send their applications to the nearest branch of the company's foreign bankers. A list of these branches is given on the application form.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the company, or from the bankers in London or abroad, solicitor, and broker.

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THE EGYPTIAN DELTA LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
TO BE HELD AT
THE NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT,
on Saturday, June 22nd, 1907,
At 4 o'clock, p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the National Bank of Egypt, on Saturday, 22nd June, 1907, at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1907, and fixing the Dividend, electing Directors in the place of those retiring, appointing Auditors for the ensuing year and fixing their remuneration, and transacting the Ordinary General Business of the Company.

Dated this 13th day of June 1907.
By order of the Board,
R. Q. HENRIQUES,
General Manager.

2, Sharch Bank EL WATANI, Cairo.

N.B.—Shareholders who hold Share Warrants to Bearer, and whose names are not on the Share Registers of the Company, are reminded that if they wish to attend this General Meeting of the Company, they must first deposit their Bearer Warrants together with a statement in writing of their names and addresses, at any of the following Banks two clear days before the date of the Meeting, viz.: not later than the 20th June, 1907: The National Bank of Egypt; The Bank of Egypt; The Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd.; Credit Lyonnais; or Imperial Ottoman Bank. The Share Warrants remaining so deposited until after the General Meeting shall have been held. Each Depositor will receive a Certificate of Deposit in exchange for the Share Warrants deposited, which must be produced by the Holders attending the Meeting.

30488-47-3

EGYPT
MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA

20th September,
SPECIAL SAILING

P. & O.

S.S. "CALEDONIA," 8000 Tons, 13000 H.P.

Taking First and Second Saloon Passengers
AT SUMMER RATES.

Berths can be engaged at once. Apply in PARIS: HERNI PIRON & Co., 61, Boulevard Haussmann; or THOS. COOK & Son, 1, Place de l'Opera; or CUNARD S.S. Co., 2, Bisc. Rue Seribe, MARSEILLES; or ESTRIANE & Co., 18, Rue Colbert. Chief Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

30208-16*10

Industrial, Building & Commercial Company of Egypt Limited.

AVIS

Les Titres définitifs au porteur des actions ordinaires de la susdite Société seront à la disposition des intéressés, A PARTIR DU 17 COURANT, à la Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio à Alexandria et au Cairo, qui est chargée de les livrer contre remise de la lettre de répartition (allotment letter) entièrement libérée et du reçu de dépôt délivré à la souscription.

A partir de la date susmentionnée tout actionnaire en retard de paiement du dernier versement de £ 0.10.— par action, sera passible d'un intérêt de 9 % l'an.

30404-74-7

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.
THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK.
Agents at Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

30404-74-7

Societe Anonyme des Eaux du Cairo

EMISSION

DE
30,000 Actions de "Jouissance" Nouvelles

dont la souscription est réservée
à Messieurs les porteurs d'Actions actuelles
de la Société, de Capital ou de Jouissance
indistinctement.

Ces 30,000 Actions font partie des 48,000 Actions dont la création a été autorisée par l'Assemblée Générale du 5 Juin 1907.

En vertu d'une décision de l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire du 5 Juin 1907, et d'Autorisation Ministérielle du 28 Mai 1907, le Conseil d'Administration de la Société Anonyme des Eaux du Cairo émet, en augmentation des 272,000 Actions de Jouissance actuellement existantes, trente mille Actions de Jouissance nouvelles, dont la souscription est réservée aux porteurs d'Actions actuelles de Capital ou de Jouissance indistinctement, sur la base d'une Action nouvelle pour onze Actions actuelles sans attribution de fraction. (*)

Ces nouvelles Actions de Jouissance auront les mêmes droits que celles actuellement existantes, sous cette seule réserve que, devant être libérées pour cette année, suivant les conditions ci-après, de moitié seulement de leur prix d'émission et à la date du 1er Juillet, elles n'auront droit, comme dividende de l'exercice en cours, qu'à un quart du coupon entier de l'exercice.

Des certificats provisoires nominatifs seront délivrés après paiement de la première moitié du prix d'émission fixé ci-après, et seront échangés contre les titres définitifs au porteur après paiement de l'autre moitié du dit prix. Ces titres définitifs seront numérotés de 272,000 à 302,000.

Le prix d'émission est fixé à 180 fr. par Action, soit P.T. 694,35 payables comme suit:

Frs. 90 soit P.T. 347,175 en souscrivant.
Frs. 90 soit P.T. 347,175 le 1er Janvier 1908.

Les souscriptions seront reçues:

au CAIRE, au Siège de la Société, avenue de Boulak,
à ALEXANDRIE, au Crédit Lyonnais,
les 25, 26, 27 et 28 Juin, de 9 heures du matin à midi. Passé le 28 Juin midi, aucune souscription ne sera plus reçue.

Les Actions qui ne seraient pas souscrites dans le délai ci-dessus fixé, seront elles-mêmes réservées aux porteurs d'Actions actuelles.

Indépendamment donc de leur droit irrévocable de souscrire à 1 Action nouvelle pour 11 Actions actuelles, Messieurs les porteurs d'Actions actuelles, de Capital ou de Jouissance, même si le nombre de leurs actions est inférieur à onze, auront la faculté de souscrire, dans le même délai sus-indiqué, aux actions qui pourraient éventuellement être ainsi disponibles à l'expiration du dit délai.

Les dites souscriptions aux Actions éventuellement disponibles seront servies au prorata des demandes, étant toujours bien entendu que, l'Action étant indivisible, les fractions seront négligées.

Pour ces souscriptions aux actions éventuellement disponibles, le prix d'émission de Frs. 180 soit P.T. 694,35 sera payable comme suit:

Frs. 20 soit P.T. 77,15 en souscrivant,
Frs. 70 soit P.T. 270,025 à la répartition,
Frs. 90 soit P.T. 347,175 le 1er Janvier 1908.

Messieurs les intéressés pourront se procurer au Siège de la Société ainsi que dans les bureaux du Crédit Lyonnais, des formules de bulletins de souscriptions, tant pour la souscription sur la base de 1 action nouvelle pour 11 actuelles, que pour la souscription aux actions éventuellement disponibles.

Tout bulletin de souscription devra être accompagné:

1° de la présentation du reçu du versement exigible;

2° de la présentation des titres d'actions actuelles en vertu desquels le droit de souscription est exercé, titres qui seront frappés d'une estampille pour constater l'exercice du dit droit.

En cas de retard dans les versements, il y aura lieu de plein droit à l'application de l'article 11 des statuts ainsi conçu:

Art. 11.—A défaut de versement aux époques déterminées, l'intérêt court de plein droit à la charge de l'actionnaire, à raison de six pour cent par an, pour chaque jour de retard.

Le retardataire est mis en demeure d'effectuer ses paiements par un avis inséré dans un des journaux désignés à l'article 8: cet avis indique les numéros des actions en retard.

Faute par l'actionnaire de se libérer dans le délai d'un mois, et sans qu'il soit nécessaire de recourir à aucune formalité de justice, ni

* Extrait des Statuts:

Art. 6.—Le capital social est de huit millions cinq cent mille francs, et divisé en soixante-huit mille actions de cent vingt-cinq francs chacune, dites "actions de capital".

Art. 13.—Indépendamment des 68,000 actions de capital mentionnées ci-dessus à l'art. 6, il est créé 272,000 actions de jouissance sans valeur nominale.

Chaque action de capital donne droit à l'intérêt de 4 % et au remboursement, spécifiés aux articles 20 et 21 ci-après.

Chaque action de jouissance donne droit à une part proportionnelle:

1. Dans le solde des bénéfices nets, aux termes du No. 3 de l'article 20 ci-après.

2. Dans toutes les valeurs composant l'actif social, après complet remboursement des actions de capital.

Toutes les actions, soit de capital, soit de jouissance, ont, pour les attributions relatives à l'administration et pour le vote aux Assemblées générales, les mêmes droits.

d'ajouter à ce laps d'un mois aucun délai en raison des distances, les actions en retard seront vendues publiquement sur duplicata, dans la forme qu'indiquera le Conseil d'Administration, le tout sans préjudice du droit que la Société conserve de poursuivre personnellement l'actionnaire en retard.

Les titres nominatifs des actions ainsi vendues sont nuls de plein droit. En conséquence, toute action qui ne porte pas la mention régulière des versements qui ont dû être opérés, cesse d'être admissible à la négociation et au transfert.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

Siège Social Rue Sidi el Metwalli No. 30
et Rue Hammam el Zahab No. 1 au 1er Etage

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Un jeune homme 28 ans cherche place dans le commerce, de préférence la quincaillerie.

Un homme d'une trentaine d'années cherche place dans le commerce, de préférence l'article de ménage et de voyages.

Comptable de commerce connaissant le français et le grec, ayant quelques heures de disponible par semaine, désire tenir comptabilité de bureau ou de magasin; Rorire Poste Restante L.D. N° 2430.

Jeune femme, sérieux, 30 ans, du pays, et de bonne famille, connaissant bien le français, l'anglais, l'italien et l'arabe, sachant écrire à la machine, cherche place. Bonnes références. S'adresser N. Y. Z. Poste Restante.

Un professeur de français, sérieux, désire place de correspondant et de comptable dans banque ou commerce.

Jeune dame, italienne, très honorablement connue, connaissant italien, français et arabe, pouvant aussi donner des leçons de broderie et de piano, demande place comme dame de compagnie ou institutrice.

On demande à l'école commerciale rue Sidi el Metwalli un professeur de comptabilité en pratique pour deux heures par semaine.

On demande un comptable et encaisseur, place de 8.

On demande un bon placier, appointements selon capacité.

Jeune Demeiselle parlant très bien les langues du pays et très au courant du Commerce de Nouveauté demande place de vendeuse. Très bonnes références.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Metwalli N° 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N° 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse.

9-4-907

NOTICE.

There was stolen yesterday by an employee in the office of Messrs. Moursi Brothers well known cotton merchants of this city the sum of £600 sterling in National Bank Notes, amongst them being five notes of L.E. 100 each bearing the following numbers, 18,136, 28,882, 30,259, 30,260, and 30,740. It is requested that in case any of these notes are presented, information will be given immediately to the Alexandria City Police, who are actively engaged on the case. The notes have been stopped at the Bank.

30491-10-4

ALEXANDRIA WATER COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SALE:

1 Worthington Duplex Piston Pump, quite new and never used, fumes brass fitted throughout, diameter of water pistons 10" x 10" stroke, capable of delivering from 2 to 3.3 cubic meters per minute; also sundry apparatus and delivery pipes for same. Apply to The Alexandria Water Company, Ltd.

30445-6, A-6

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer et Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'à partir du 29 courant, un bureau télégraphique sera ouvert à Dahr Samra, près d'Elshana, ligne des Bararis, pour l'échange des télégrammes en langues Européennes et Arabe.

L'horaire de ce bureau sera de 8 h. a. à 1 p.m. et de 3 p.m. à 8 p.m.

30497-2-1

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer et Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'à partir du 17 courant le bureau télégraphique de Daraw sera ouvert de 8 h. a. à 5 p.m. sans interruption.

Le Cairo, le 15 Juin 1907.

30498-2-1

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:

ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES
15 words . . . P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15
30 words . . . " 8 " 16 " 24
Every 10 words, " 2 " 4 " 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, the advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to a variety of advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt, circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE must post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies, and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

FOR SALE.—Light Railway, 9 kilo section, 60 c/m gauge, good condition Waggon 1m3 capacity, 30 H.P. Locomotives. Further particulars from Macdonald & Co., Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

30417-15-15

FOR "SHELL" brand Motor Spirit apply to WORMS & Co., Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez.

30479-6-6

FINEST ENGLISH Marrowfat Peas 4 P.T., packet enough for eight, Stephenson's (Chemist), Nile Cold Storage, Cairo.

30312-13.A-13

GENTLEMAN wishes to board with an English family in town. Apply No. 30,514, "Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria.

30514-6-3

HOTEL VILLA MARGHERITA, San Stefano. Situated in healthiest and finest part of Ramleh. Near sea bath and next to Casino. Restaurant with renowned cuisine. Open all the year. Special terms for families and officials. Moderate inclusive prices Apply Manager.

30,448-18-7

LADY takes boarders during season, house close sea. Apply N. Poste Restante, Ibrahimieh.

30492-6-3

LOST between Moharrem Bey and Windsor Hotel, gold signet ring. Finder rewarded. Address G. J. Swanson, "Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria.

30502-3-3

MOUNT TROODOS, CYPRUS. A limited number of paying guests can be received by a Lady during the Summer Months. Cyprus is 24 hours by sea from Port Said. Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea is a delightful and healthy place amongst the pine forests where the troops and Government Officials spend the hot season. Terms 2½ guineas per week. Reduction made for the season. Children and maid half price. For further particulars apply to Miss Young, Nicosia, or the "Egyptian Gazette" Alexandria.

30508-12-2

M. C. L. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, Ciccolani's Garden. Stock of Chairs and other articles in basket work, Deck Lounges, etc. Ladies Travelling baskets, any size, made to order at less than charged for imported articles and of more durable quality. Order at the School, or Mellor's, St. Mark's Buildings.

29982-24-18

NICE & AIRY

